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Parliament Hall Bombed by IRA; 11 Are Wounded

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, June 17 (UPI)—A terrorist bomb exploded today in the most historic part of the Houses of Parliament and damaged Westminster Hall, a 900-year-old chamber. Eleven persons were injured, none seriously.

For several hours after the blast at 2:28 a.m. (7:28 GMT), smoke billowed from the clock tower as firemen fought the fire, which was fed by a ignited gas main. The hall's annex, which housed a canteen and offices, was wrecked. The police said the bomb was the work of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army. A man with an Irish accent called the Press Association, the local news agency, with a six-minute warning and gave a code word used by the IRA to identify a genuine alert.

French Stand Complicates NATO Talks

By David Haworth

OTTAWA, June 17 (UPI)—French objections about how the "consultation" between the United States and its NATO allies could be defined in the proposed Atlantic declaration, scheduled for approval here during the 14th anniversary meeting of NATO ministers, is causing anxiety during preconference discussions among officials and diplomats.

The French have submitted a paper to NATO suggesting that a key passage referring to transatlantic contact among the allies should be weakened. Their fear is that consultation will become an automatic process if the present draft of the declaration is accepted. France, which is not part of the alliance's integrated command, feels that no such obligation should be imposed on European allies.

This point promises to give rise to the only discussion of real substance when the ministers begin their talks here tomorrow. It is intended that, if agreement is reached, the Atlantic declaration should be acknowledged in a public and televised ceremony here by the alliance's 16 foreign ministers. But it will not be signed by them.

Brussels Meeting

The declaration's signing will take place in Brussels at a meeting of the heads of government of the European allies and President Nixon, scheduled June 26. The President will be passing through on his way to talks with the Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, in Moscow.

Unless some compromise acceptable to the French is worked out here, the foreign ministers' meeting will be judged a failure. The other allies have already successfully and at official level overcome British objections to the phrase "European unity," which was included in the original draft. The British administration, currently trying to renegotiate the terms of Britain's European Economic Community membership, feared this phrase would cause difficulties for it from its left wing in Parliament.

Declaration Altered

The declaration was altered to meet this objection. Its final version will make vague reference only to "European unity." The French fears about what "consultation" implies, however, will prove more difficult to resolve. Officials warn that there could be a long semantic argument before the French objections are met by a formula satisfactory to the whole alliance.

Meanwhile, the Canadians have privately complained about being bypassed by the decision that the declaration should be signed in Brussels. Until the Nixon stopover in the EEC capital was announced last week, Canada assumed the declaration would be signed here. The Canadians are extremely disappointed that it will not and are, therefore, insisting on a public ceremony here which falls little short of the ministers' actually picking up their pens. They also want the document to be known as the "Ottawa Declaration."

Sauvagnargues Arrives

French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues confirmed on his arrival here today that the issue of transatlantic consultation still had to be settled before the declaration could be completed. He told an impromptu press conference at the airport: "France will not accept any binding commitments about consultation. Differences about this issue still remain among the allies."

But he added that he was confident the matter could be settled and a formula found that would meet French reservations.



Fireman on ladder directs his hose toward the flames in the Houses of Parliament.

January High Prices Retained

OPEC Raises Royalties on Oil 2%

By Joseph Novitski

QUITO, Ecuador, June 17 (UPI)—The 12 oil-producing countries that increased oil prices fourfold last year today announced that they would hold their posted prices for crude oil steady for three more months. But at the same time 11 of them agreed to raise their governments' share of oil revenues by two percentage points.

Saudi Arabia alone, the world's largest oil-exporting country, disassociated itself from a decision by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, meeting here, to add 2 percent to the royalties charged on oil exported from their countries by international oil companies.

The OPEC conference, reached at the end of a divisive three-day conference here, will probably mean an increase of about 11 cents a barrel in the price of most of the oil exported from the other 11 voting members of OPEC.

The royalty increase, or equivalent tax measures, will go into effect July 1.

The OPEC conference warned that it would review the question of crude oil prices again in September with the possibility that prices could be increased then, depending on the rate of inflation in the world's industrialized countries. The present

price, based on the yardstick of \$11.65 for light Arabian crude oil, has been in effect since Jan. 1. However, this meeting of the OPEC conference failed to increase crude oil prices—a move opposed by Saudi Arabia. The

Rebel Grouping Said to Accept Truce in Angola

LISBON, June 17 (AP)—Portuguese forces have agreed with a group of guerrillas in Angola to end hostilities "as soon as possible," the Portuguese military radio in Luanda announced today.

The agreement was said to have been reached Friday with UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. The statement broadcast by the Voice of the Armed Forces said that a meeting with the guerrillas took place in eastern Angola, where UNITA has been active.

At least two other guerrilla groups have also been active in the past—the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the National Liberation Front of Angola.

There has been comparatively little military action in Angola recently.

central question of the meeting in Quito, the capital of Ecuador, the newest member of OPEC, was that of increasing oil revenues for the countries that wanted more, notably Iran and Venezuela. Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, told newsmen this morning that, once the price issue was settled, he had left the question of increased royalties to the other ministers heading delegations.

"The problem was to increase the amount of the government take," said Abderrahman Khene, an Algerian and the secretary-general of OPEC. Mr. Khene denied that Saudi Arabia's independent stance had broken up the united front that has enabled the OPEC countries to drive up oil prices.

The meeting renewed the OPEC assertion that its role in the world economy was to grade industrial nations on their efforts to control inflation and to control oil prices accordingly.

"The conference took note, with much concern, of the continuing high rate of inflation in the industrialized countries resulting in the deterioration of the purchasing power of the oil revenue of the member countries," the final communiqué of the meeting said.

Venezuela, which supplies most of the oil imported by the United States, entered the meeting arguing that continued inflation meant that prices should be raised by at least 9 percent. Iran, and other exporters, agreed. But after a hard bargaining session last night, Venezuela reduced its demands to no price decrease and Saudi Arabia threatened, according to conference sources, not to go along with any price increase. Sheikh Yamani had proposed a 20 percent price cut. The result was the extension of the latest price.

A delegate reported that the Saudi Arabian delegation had served notice that it would not apply the royalty increase authorized by the meeting.

To avoid dividing the oil producers' cartel over still another issue, the OPEC conference here postponed until August a final decision on the form that joint aid to poorer countries might take. In April, the OPEC countries made a statement of intent in favor of aiding the developing countries that have no oil resources and face triple oil import bills this year.

Nixon Offers Atom Aid For Peace to Israelis

By Carroll Kilpatrick

JERUSALEM, June 17 (UPI)—President Nixon today promised to negotiate with Israel an agreement to supply the same kind of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes that he promised Egypt last week.

Concluding his two-day visit here, the President also joined with Premier Yitzhak Rabin in denouncing guerrilla attacks on Israel. In a joint communiqué, the two leaders reaffirmed the "mutual relationship" between their two countries and Mr. Nixon promised continued and expanded economic and military support for Israel.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said at a press conference that, for the first time in Israel's history, the Arab states now are talking about coexistence with an established state of Israel.

Some of the Arab countries "seem to have made a rather crucial decision to seek to work out modalities of coexistence with the state of Israel," Mr. Kissinger said before going to Ottawa for a NATO Council meeting.

The President later went to Jordan, the last stop on his five-nation Middle East tour.

Rabin Meets Press

Mr. Rabin called a news conference a few hours after Mr. Nixon left for Jordan. It was his first since he replaced Golda Meir as premier last month.

Summing up Mr. Nixon's 25 hours in the Jewish state, Mr. Rabin said that the visit had strengthened Israel's essential ties with the United States.

Israel has received \$4.5 billion in American aid since Mr. Nixon took office, and \$4 billion of it was spent on arms, he said.

Mr. Rabin said that American friendship and support "is one of the dearest assets Israel has, and it must be built up, nurtured and strengthened."

But he made it clear that his government was still wary of the U.S. nuclear accord with Cairo.

Mr. Rabin said he had appointed two unidentified specialists "qualified professionals" to advise him on whether reactors for Egypt could lead to Arab nuclear weapons. "Until I hear their opinion, I will say no more on this subject," he said.

Alluding to Nixon remarks urging that Israeli leaders change their attitudes and wage peace with courage, Mr. Rabin said, "We must recognize this reality and prepare ourselves for it."

"Therefore, this intention [to give the reactor to Egypt] was known and was not contradictory to Israel's vision of a new reality that has been created since the Yom Kippur War," he said.

Safeguards Noted

In his conference, Mr. Kissinger said American officials were confident that the nuclear reactors, which will be made available to Egypt and Israel will have adequate safeguards to prevent diversion of nuclear materials for military purposes.

The United States has made reactors available to more than 20 countries and the issue of diversion has never been raised except in the last month, because of the Indian nuclear explosion, Mr. Kissinger said in reply to a question.

The reactors will take six to eight years to build, Mr. Kissinger said. The Indian explosion occurred with material diverted not from an American reactor under U.S. safeguards, he said, but

from a Canadian reactor that did not have appropriate safeguards.

After last week's announcement in Cairo that the United States would negotiate an agreement on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy with Egypt, there were protests in Israel and in the U.S. Congress.

Appearing relaxed and in good humor, in sharp contrast to the dejected and bitter mood of his press conference in Salzburg,

Austria, Tuesday, Mr. Kissinger was optimistic about the President's Middle East tour.

Mr. Kissinger emphasized that the purpose of the President's tour has not been to design a negotiation process between the Arab countries and Israel for the next few months but to bring about an understanding which can sustain the process over the next few years.

Both Mr. Kissinger and the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



TO GOLDA WITH LOVE—President Nixon with former Israeli Premier Golda Meir in Jerusalem at state banquet Sunday after he had toasted her as a stateswoman.

Both Blasts Above Ground

India Reports Chinese A-Test, Day After French Explosion

From Wire Dispatches

NEW DELHI, June 17.—China exploded a nuclear bomb today in its Lop Nor testing area, about 1,500 miles west of Peking, the Indian Atomic Energy Commission announced.

The report of the blast followed word earlier in the day from Australia and New Zealand that France exploded a nuclear device above Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific Ocean.

The Indian announcement said that today's blast by China was carried out above ground in the Lop Nor region.

"On the basis of the signals obtained at our monitoring stations," the announcement said, "the explosion was conducted in the atmosphere and had a yield of approximately one megaton of TNT." The commission gave no other details.

In Washington, Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger confirmed that the Chinese test had the blast equivalent of one million tons of TNT.

Mr. Schlesinger told a news conference that the test "reflects the slow-paced" Chinese development of nuclear weapons. He indicated no great concern.

The Chinese test followed by 30 days India's entry into the nuclear club, with an underground explosion May 18 equivalent to between 10,000 and 15,000 tons of TNT.

China exploded a low-yield atomic bomb Oct. 16, 1964, becoming the fifth nation to possess nuclear power. An explosion of a Chinese hydrogen bomb was announced June 17, 1967.

Criticized Others

China's Lop Nor region, a desolate and sparsely populated area, is the country's nuclear testing ground. Peking has repeatedly defended its domestic nuclear testing program but has criticized other countries for conducting tests outside their territories.

Although France maintained total silence about reports that it had begun a new series of atmospheric nuclear tests, Australian officials said that the source of their information was "infallible."

Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam said that the test carried out over Mururoa Atoll yesterday was all the more regret-

table because a new French government was in office.

New Zealand Prime Minister Norman Kirk said that the device exploded was less than 20 kilotons, which would approximately equal the strength of the 1945 Hiroshima bomb.

It was the 53rd French nuclear test since the first explosion of an experimental device in the Sahara on Feb. 13, 1960. All the tests, including at least four hydrogen bombs, have been held at Mururoa since 1966.

Deep Concern

Mr. Whitlam expressed his "deep concern" over the new test series which, he said, would

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MIRV Accord On Nixon Trip Held Possible

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, June 17 (UPI)—Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said today there was "some possibility" that an agreement in principle to limit deployment of MIRV-type multiple-warhead missiles could be worked out when President Nixon visits Moscow on June 27.

Mr. Schlesinger acknowledged, however, that final agreement still had not been reached within the administration on the U.S. position.

The secretary also sought once more to dispel fears that the President's domestic troubles could cause him to yield more to the Russians in an effort to bring back some kind of arms deal.

Mr. Schlesinger said, "The President would do nothing intentionally that would damage the national security. The President is a visceral, instinctive patriot; his entire history bears witness to that."

'Impeachment Politics'

He told newsmen he thought acceptance of an "unreasonable agreement" would weaken rather than strengthen the President's

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OIL MEN—From left: Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani, United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mana Saeed al-Otaiba and Venezuelan Mines Minister Valentín Hernandez at meeting of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Quito.



Japanese group demonstrating outside the French Embassy in Tokyo against atom test.

Left Gains in Sardinian Vote; Socialists Ask New Policies

ROME, June 17 (UPI).—Communists and Socialists gained ground in a regional election in Sardinia today and the Socialists demanded a change in the economic policies of Premier Mariano Rumor's shaky coalition government.

"Our great success... shows that a steadily growing number of people are looking to the Italian Socialist party as a decisive force for the country's renovation," Socialist party secretary Francesco de Martino said. He intimated that his party would demand a reversal of the government's credit squeeze, which the Socialists fear would cause large-scale unemployment.

In Padua, in northern Italy, two members of the extreme rightist Italian Social Movement (MSI) were shot to death in the local party headquarters. MSI leader Giorgio Almirante said that the killings showed "that

Italy is living in a situation of civil war."

The two MSI members were found dead on the floor of the party office. Each had a bullet hole in the head. They were killed two weeks after the explosion of a bomb at a leftist rally at nearby Brescia, that killed or fatally injured eight persons.

Incomplete returns from the Sardinian vote showed the Christian Democrats losing ground in comparison with both the 1969 regional elections and the national elections two years ago.

With 80 percent of the vote counted, the Christian Democrats had 355,461 votes or 39.6 percent, compared with 44.5 percent in 1969 and 40.9 percent in 1972.

The Communists had 172,302 votes, or 26.7 percent, up from 24.1 in 1969 and 23.3 percent in 1972. The Socialists had 72,685 votes, or 11.3 percent, only a half of 1 percent less than in 1969, when they were still united with the Social Democrats. The two groups ran independently this time and the Social Democrats won 37,306 votes, or 5.8 percent.

Mr. Rumor submitted his cabinet's resignation a week ago because his Christian Democrats and their Socialist partners could not agree on austerity measures to fight inflation.

President Giovanni Leone turned down the resignations, saying that with the economy in bad shape, Italy could not afford a lack of leadership. He asked Mr. Rumor to try to iron out the differences in the coalition.

Mr. Rumor's first joint meeting with coalition leaders since then is set for tomorrow.

Politicians said large leftist gains in Sardinia, following the Christian Democrats' defeat in an attempt to repeal divorce legislation in a national referendum last month, would reduce Mr. Rumor's chances of success.

In the Padua killings, police said the two MSI members were probably slain when they entered the party office at mid-morning. Police said that the slayer had probably entered the office earlier and waited in ambush.

The dead were identified as Giuseppe Mazzola, 60, a retired policeman and father of three, and Graziano Giraudi, 30, a salesman.

India Reports Atomic Test By Chinese

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spread radioactive fallout over Australian territories in the Pacific.

In Paris, the government said that it will maintain silence about the tests.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said: "We shall not discuss the matter. There will be no confirmation, no denial. We will remain silent, so far as I know."

Protests Expected

Government officials said that Paris expected to receive protests from various Pacific countries—but they said they expected no capital to break off diplomatic relations with the Peru did after tests three years ago.

The government has announced that the current series of tests will be the last to be conducted in the atmosphere. An underground testing site has been in preparation at Fangatsua Atoll, 50 miles south of Mururoa, for more than three years. All French nuclear tests are to be held there beginning with next year's series.

Informed French sources reported that the intention was to "toughen" and make more resistant to electronic countermeasures a tactical atomic charge of the French Army and Air Force.

The charge is carried by Mirage 3 and Jaguar-S attack planes of the French nuclear strike force and placed in warheads of the ground-to-ground Pluton missile.

Radiation in Pakistan From India Reported

KARACHI, Pakistan, June 17 (AP).—Radioactivity has been detected in Pakistan from India's underground nuclear explosion last month, a Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission statement said.

The Indian explosion was carried out in the state of Rajasthan, 40 miles from the Pakistan border. Release of radioactivity has been established by Pakistani scientists sent to different parts of the country immediately after the explosion, the statement said.

Indians Build Defense Link With U.S. Aid

Pentagon Loan Helps Microwave System

By William J. Drummond
SRINAGAR, Kashmir, June 17.—India is building a vast microwave communication system with the aid of an \$18-million U.S. Defense Department loan to strengthen the country's air defense against surprise attack by Pakistan or China, it has been learned.

The first leg of the top-secret project, known by its code name, Peace Indigo, will link Kashmir's radar grid with New Delhi. It is expected to begin operation early next year, according to sources who know the project well.

Nine years after Washington imposed an embargo on military assistance to the subcontinent, Peace Indigo is alive, well and growing. Its progress is a case study of the loopholes in Washington's military aid ban.

Non-Alignment Rhetoric
The project also illustrates the flexible nature of India's non-alignment rhetoric. New Delhi has sharply criticized Washington for supplying military equipment to Pakistan, but this did not stop Indian officials from quietly making their own deal with the Pentagon.

American Embassy spokesmen in New Delhi say that Washington's policy is to sell India and Pakistan nothing more than spare parts for nonlethal equipment they already own, provided they pay in foreign exchange.

"The microwave system is mentioned in passing as the 'only exception.' It will allow air defense information to be transmitted without impediment and very quickly from frontier to central headquarters."

However, the implications of Peace Indigo, as learned from other sources, are profound. The system promises to pave the way for a substantial advance by India in conventional air defense capability; a change that will not go unnoticed in Islamabad and Peking.

The arms embargo was instituted during the Indo-Pakistan war of 1965; the idea behind it was to head off an arms race between two of the poorest countries of the world. But the embargo has been anything but airtight.

In October, 1970, Pakistan was the beneficiary of a "one-time" exception to the arms ban when the United States agreed to supply 300 armored personnel carriers, 18 F-104 fighter planes and seven B-17 bombers.

The Pentagon estimated their value at \$15 million. This arms deal raised an outcry in India and was a constant sore point in Indo-American relations.

10 Years Discussion
The microwave system, which had been discussed for nearly 10 years following the China-India border war of 1962, was approved for financing with a Pentagon loan of about \$18 million under the Defense Department Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program.

The FMS credits were also supposedly banned to the subcontinent in 1965, an embassy spokesman said.

In March, 1971, a contract was signed between India and Radio Engineering Laboratories, Inc., of New York to supply 86 million worth of radio equipment—the first installment for the microwave system, unofficial sources said. However, before much was accomplished on Peace Indigo, the war broke out with Pakistan in December, 1971.

Washington reacted by placing an embargo on new aid commitments and suspending the licensing of military shipments to India. Peace Indigo was stalled.

Changed Its Mind
After the war, Washington changed its mind again about Peace Indigo and allowed work on it to resume. A new contract between the American firm and New Delhi was concluded in October, 1973.

Eventually, the microwave system will link radar stations from Kashmir to the northeast frontier.

The project, originally expected to be completed next year, is already at least two years behind schedule.

—Los Angeles Times.

Post Office Workers Strike In Portugal for 100% Raise

LISBON, June 17 (UPI).—Portugal's 25,000 post office workers walked off their jobs today in support of higher pay demands despite a government warning that it would take firm action to maintain normal services.

The strike did not affect automatic telephone and teletraffic. A post office union spokesman said that emergency calls to doctors, hospitals, police and fire stations would be handled by postal employees.

The cabinet met in urgent session today to find a way to end the strike.

The government said that it appealed to the workers' "political conscience, to consider the consequences of a strike at this moment, for which they will be held responsible. The government will not fail to take firm action to insure life can continue as normal in the country."

It did not elaborate. The postal union spokesman said that the workers had



Tiny resident of Israeli kibbutz greeting Mrs. Nixon during her visit yesterday.

Similar to Proposal Given to Egypt

Nixon Offers Israel Atom Aid for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

President have appeared to be determined to squelch reports of estrangement between them. And each has praised the other in recent days.

Asked whether he had changed his mind about the resignation threat he made in Salzburg, Mr. Kissinger said that he stuck by what he said and that the issue is now before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He would not answer further questions on the subject.

The joint communiqué, after pledging cooperation between Israel and the United States in a variety of fields—and particularly in the effort to negotiate a Middle East peace—urged all nations to discourage guerrilla activities.

Every country has the duty to halt such use of irregular forces or armed bands, including mercenaries, for incursion into the territory of another state, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Rabin said in a reference to Palestine guerrilla activities.

Supply Agreements

Without specifying the extent of new military and economic aid to Israel, the United States agreed to work out long-term military supply agreements to replace the usual one-year agreements. Israel has argued that the one-year agreements make long-range planning impossible.

The two leaders also pledged to set up committees to work on a wide range of bilateral issues. Mr. Rabin thanked Mr. Nixon for his efforts in support of Jewish immigration from the Soviet Union and the President promised to continue active support for emigration in all feasible ways, the communiqué said.

Early today, Mr. Nixon drove to Yad Vashem for a ceremony at a memorial commemorating the Jewish heroes and martyrs killed during World War II. At the memorial, the President donned a black felt hat before entering the building. Etched in marble on the floor inside were the names of the sites of Jewish massacres and concentration camps.

Meeting With Begin

Later, Mr. Nixon drove to the Knesset building for a meeting with government leaders. One of those he met was Menachem Begin, leader of the opposition Likud bloc and a critic of the Nixon overtures to the Arab countries.

Talking with newsmen before

Hungarians Join In Flood Battle

BUDAPEST, June 17 (Reuters).—Thousands of Hungarians today were reported to have been drafted to build flood dikes.

The Hungarian MTI news agency said 10,000 persons turned out yesterday for flood-protection work in eastern Hungary.

The flood threat has receded on some rivers near the Romanian border but is still serious in other areas, it said.

Critics' Contentment

His critics contend that Mr. Marcos—who had been required by the Constitution to step down at the end of last year after eight years as president—imposed martial law primarily to keep himself in power and only secondarily to carry out reforms.

These critics—who include Communist insurgents, progressive elements of the Catholic Church and members of the suppressed political opposition—say that his programs to break up the old oligarchies and redistribute income to the poorer people in rural areas have been carefully selective so as not to disturb the fortunes and empires of the President's friends. He denies all such charges and accusations that he has used his office to enhance his own wealth.

The President, interviewed in his office in the Malacanang Palace, described the Philippine system as "a free enterprise society"—somewhere between pure capitalism and socialism—"where every individual should be allowed to perfect his God-given faculties."

He said that wealth by itself is not a target of his "new society" policies, only wealth that is used "to corrupt and control political power."

"It is that combination of wealth and political power," Mr. Marcos asserted, "which has brought about this objectionable type of rich men. These are the oligarchs that we sought to delibrate. They symbolize the old society. They precluded the small man from equal opportunity and even from exercising freedom of the ballot."

"We will ultimately return to complete individual freedom and

the President arrived, Mr. Begin said the President's speech at the state dinner last night was well constructed. But he said that when Mr. Nixon speaks of the status quo as not being feasible that is an illusion that we shall be asked for further withdrawals."

"This will create severe problems in this country," Mr. Begin said. He said he was "very concerned" about the agreement to furnish Egypt with a nuclear reactor for peaceful purposes.

"One of our leading atomic experts has said they can create alternate nuclear options," Mr. Begin said.

"We are very worried." His comment was made before the announcement that a similar nuclear agreement would be negotiated with Israel.

Nixon Arrives in Amman

AMMAN, June 17 (AP).—Mr. Nixon arrived here today and told King Hussein: "It is only the beginning of the journey for peace."

As in other Arab capitals, Mr. Nixon received from King Hus-

sein a catalogue of conditions for permanent peace between the Arabs and Israel.

King Hussein told Mr. Nixon at a state dinner that he wants Israeli withdrawal from the Jordan valley, the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and an end to Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

Mr. Nixon made the same form of response he gave in other Arab nations.

"I wish I could have brought a briefcase full of solutions," he told King Hussein. He said he had not, although he spoke of unspecified "new developments" that have reason to give us hope.

"War is not a solution," Mr. Nixon said. "We must try the path of peace."

King Hussein set down his conditions for a permanent Middle East settlement after warning that if the U.S. initiative loses momentum "the days of no peace, no war will be with us again in a potentially more dangerous and explosive situation."

Marcos Says Social Reforms Require Ongoing Martial Law

By Sydney H. Schanberg

MANILA (NYT).—President Ferdinand Marcos has indicated that he considers it necessary to continue to rule the Philippines by martial law for some time to come.

In an interview last week, the 56-year-old President said that he had largely "neutralized" the "public disorder" and "rebellion" that led him to impose martial law and nullify the country's American-style Constitution in September, 1972. But he said that he had not yet been able to complete the social and economic reforms necessary to prevent a recurrence of the so-called rebellion.

The President spoke of land, labor and economic reforms—what he called "the democratization of wealth"—and said that "if I were asked what my wishes were, I would say that the reforms should first be rooted properly, firmly" before he could set about restoring popular democracy and civil rights.

And since Mr. Marcos's wishes are the government's wishes under martial law, it is clear that, barring some unforeseen political upheaval, he will control the timetable for relaxing controls.

Critics' Contentment

His critics contend that Mr. Marcos—who had been required by the Constitution to step down at the end of last year after eight years as president—imposed martial law primarily to keep himself in power and only secondarily to carry out reforms.

These critics—who include Communist insurgents, progressive elements of the Catholic Church and members of the suppressed political opposition—say that his programs to break up the old oligarchies and redistribute income to the poorer people in rural areas have been carefully selective so as not to disturb the fortunes and empires of the President's friends. He denies all such charges and accusations that he has used his office to enhance his own wealth.

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"It is that combination of wealth and political power," Mr. Marcos asserted, "which has brought about this objectionable type of rich men. These are the oligarchs that we sought to delibrate. They symbolize the old society. They precluded the small man from equal opportunity and even from exercising freedom of the ballot."

"We will ultimately return to complete individual freedom and

civil rights," the President went on. "When we do, these rich men and oligarchs will not have the control over political power that the old oligarchs had. So they will not be able to build their enclaves, their kingdoms, their private armies."

The wealth in this country of 40 million people is still concentrated in the hands of a few hundred families. Some estimates indicate that 5 percent of the population controls up to 90 percent of the country's wealth. The per capita income is a meager \$200 or so a year and unemployment is severe.

On the question of civil rights, the President contended that he was already liberalizing his martial-law regime. He said that the jails where political prisoners were being held under the anti-subversion law, most of them without charges, had been "decongested." He also said that such arrests were not being made now unless the persons were "caught in the act of committing a crime."

However, other reports indicate that some political arrests are continuing.

No accurate figures are available, but some diplomatic sources say that as many as 20,000 persons may have been jailed for so-called political crimes since martial law was imposed and that, after periodic releases of inmates, 4,000 to 5,000 are still in custody.

Britain to Try 8 For IRA Uniform

LONDON, June 17 (Reuters).—Eight men who marched through the streets of London wearing dark glasses, black berets and black sweaters, the uniform of the IRA, will be prosecuted, a spokesman for the attorney general's office said today.

The men, who marched beside the coffin of an Irish hunger striker, were violating the Public Order Act of 1936, which bans the wearing of political uniforms in public.

The hunger striker, bank robber Michael Gough, died in a British jail. His coffin was paraded through North London streets June 7 before being taken to the Irish Republic for burial.

Mercedes Executive Abducted in Argentina

Buenos Aires, June 17 (AP).—A West German executive of Mercedes-Benz in Argentina has been abducted by kidnappers believed to be members of the People's Revolutionary Army, the police reported today.

The victim was identified as Herbert Pils, 48, production director of a plant located about 30 miles to the south.

Greek Moves Envisaged to Pacify Public

Premier Reportedly Assures Associates

By Dusko Doder

ATHENS, June 17 (UPI).—Greece's civilian premier has recently assured some of his close associates that the military government is planning to take steps designed to counter growing dissatisfaction with its authoritarian rule.

The Premier, Anastasios Androusofopoulos, gave these assurances to several senior members of his cabinet when they attempted to tender their resignation earlier this month, according to sources.

The precise nature of his remarks was not disclosed. But the measures contemplated by the regime involve changes in the cabinet and possibly the creation of a committee to study "constitutional" questions. The premier is said to have assured his disgruntled ministers that the changes would take place within weeks.

Impression of Movement

None of the measures, according to the sources, would change the basic nature of the current regime but they may create an impression of movement toward a representative government and also help re-establish communications between the military and the public.

Since the junta staged a bloodless coup against the military-backed regime of President George Papadopoulos on Nov. 21, the country has been ruled by the armed forces more than ever.

Nothing has been said about the restoration of representative government during the last six months, although the second-ranking cabinet member, Constantine Rallis, said in a formal interview with American reporters four days after the coup that the military rulers would lead the country toward parliamentary elections "in the near future."

The official silence on virtually all important domestic issues has precipitated a deepening gloom among those political figures who joined the government in November in the anticipation that the junta would lead the country toward democracy.

Indicative of this disenchantment was a private complaint by one cabinet member who confided last week: "I am facing hell day in my own house. My children's dead set against my continuing role in this regime."

The cabinet's immediate problem is a definition of its role. It is in a state of near paralysis while dealing mainly with routine matters.

Foreign diplomats believe the junta's continued silence on its plans is due to enduring disagreements among top officers.

It has become clear by now, these diplomats said, that General Dimitrios Ioannidis, chief of the military police and reputed strongman in the junta, does not have full control over the upper echelons of the armed forces.

EEC Farm Aides In 2-Day Meeting

LUXEMBOURG, June 17 (Reuters).—Agriculture ministers of the European Economic Community opened a two-day meeting here today with the problem of Europe's beef surplus high on the agenda.

Proposals for a general overhaul of the community's farm policy are expected to be placed before the panel tomorrow morning by British Agriculture Minister Fred Peart. His proposals are considered a key part of a campaign by the Labor government in London to renegotiate Britain's terms of entry into the EEC, sources said.

They said that the proposals are likely to include a call for the community to stop supporting farmers by buying their surplus products at relatively high prices. Instead, the British would direct subsidies of farmers during market slumps.

Parisians in Poll Say City Is Dirty

PARIS, June 17 (Reuters).—Paris is a dirty city—that is the view of four of every five Parisians, according to a poll published today.

While 82 percent of the population of the French capital found Paris "very dirty" or "fairly dirty," only 17 percent said they were ready to pay high local taxes to clean it up.

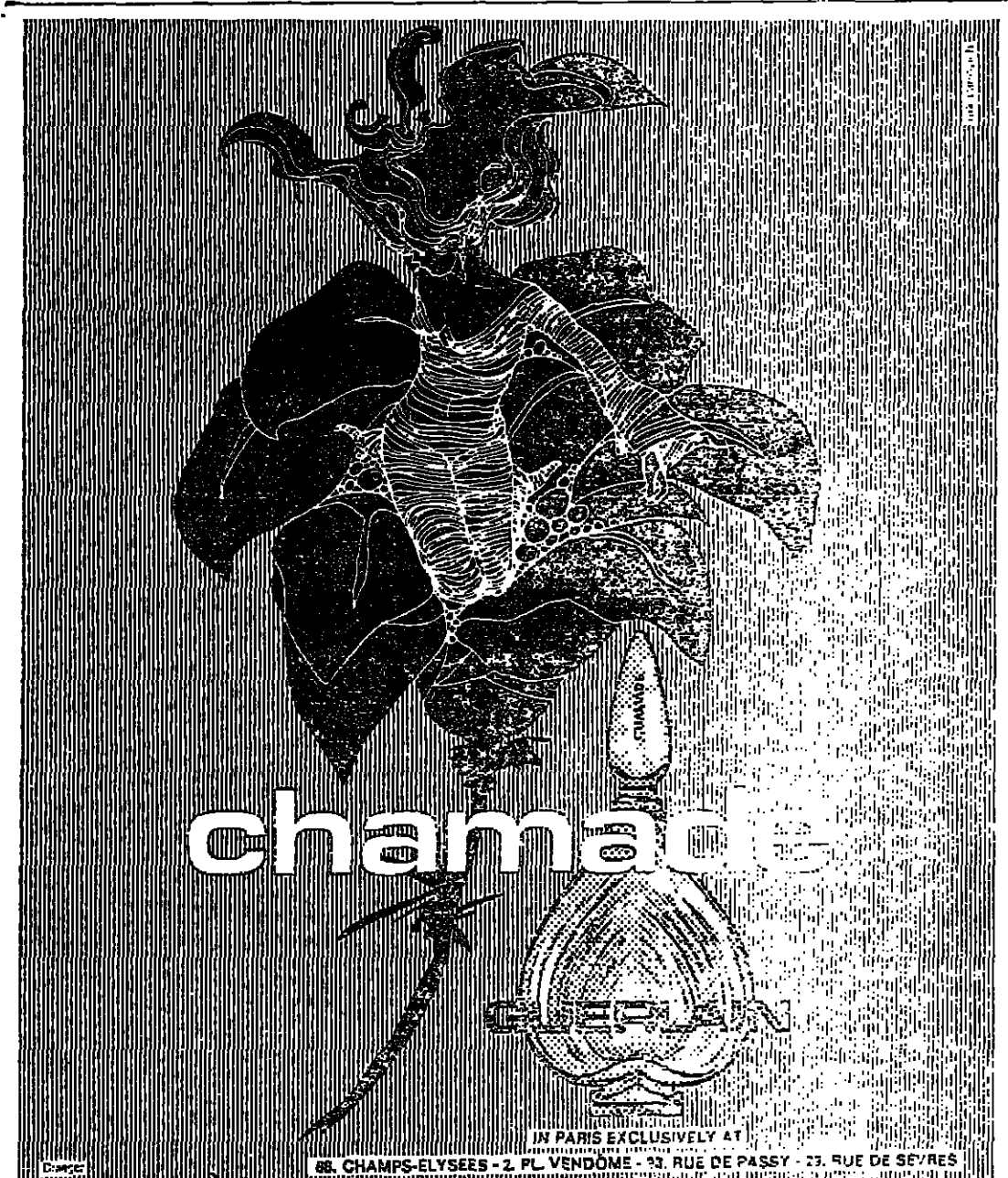
Dense traffic, smoke from heating and rubbish tossed out of windows were called chief contributors to the condition. A survey published by the newspaper France-Soir said.

EOKA-B Is Suspected In 7 Blasts on Cyprus

NICOSIA, Cyprus, June 17 (UPI).—Seven blasts exploded early today in Cyprus, injuring persons and causing damage to property, police said.

Police said that the explosions seemed to be the work of EOKA-B guerrillas, who have launched a campaign of terror against government personnel and supporters of President Makarios.

EOKA-B is a guerrilla organization opposed to Archbishop Makarios and fighting for the union of Cyprus with Greece.



فكرنا على التخلي

Kalmbach Gets 6 to 18 Months

Former Nixon Lawyer Sentenced

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—Herbert Kalmbach, once President Nixon's family lawyer and a fund-raiser for Mr. Nixon's 1972 presidential campaign, was sentenced today to at least six months in prison for violations of federal election laws.

U.S. District Judge John Sirica sentenced Kalmbach to not less than six months and not more than 18 months and fined him \$10,000 for having failed to publish White House figures controlled by a 1970 campaign planning committee for which he was reporting officer.

The maximum possible sentence for the felony charge was two years in prison plus the fine. Kalmbach was sentenced to serve concurrent six-month term for a promise to publish figures.

Kalmbach's attorney, James Connor, made a fruitless appeal of the sentence. He said his client's "very distinguished" law firm had helped found.



Herbert Kalmbach

Judge Sirica allowed Kalmbach two weeks to put his affairs in order before beginning his term. Kalmbach pleaded guilty Feb. 25 to charges related to financing of the 1970 Republican congressional elections.

In exchange for the guilty plea and his willingness to testify against others in the Watergate scandal, the government agreed not to prosecute him in connection with the Watergate cover-up or in other political contribution cases.

Senators on Watergate Unit Report Boom in Speech Fees

WASHINGTON, June 12 (NYT)—Long months in the Senate have helped members of the Watergate committee to raise sharply their income on after-dinner speaking circuit.

All of 1972, Sen. Howard Baker, of Tennessee, the committee's ranking Republican, made one speech for a fee—\$2,500. Sen. Baker, who came to prominence during the televised Watergate hearings last summer, made 22 such speeches in 1973 and earned \$24,350.

Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., D-N.C., chairman of the committee, increased his speech earnings from \$50 in 1972 to \$27,900 last year. Sen. Ervin also prospered, although not so well. Sen. Herman E. Tamm, D-Ga., increased his side earnings to \$18,135 from \$1,750. Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Fla., increased his to \$11,900 from \$900. Sen. Lowell Weicker Jr., R-Conn., increased his to \$9,650 from \$4,500. Sen. Daniel J. Bump, D-Hawaii, reported earnings of \$16,000—\$5,800 more than last year.

Sen. Joseph Montoya, D-N.M., earned the least, \$2,700, but that is still more than double his 1972 total of \$1,225.

Not a Bad Year

And 1973 was not a bad year at the rest of the Senate either. Total supplemental income on honorariums increased from 1972 total of \$600,000 to just over \$1 million.

The Senate rules, which require statements listing such income to be filed every May, ask only for over \$300 and do not require a listing of expenses that may be paid for by the organization addressed by a senator.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Ill., earned the most money outside speaking engagements. The former Vice-President's fee was \$25,650 for the 43 speeches he made last year to audiences ranging from union members to the National Association of Retail Druggists.

According to a spokesman, the senator used up to \$15,000 of the money to pay for office expenses of \$4,000 to \$7,000 to write.

Court Upholds Custody Order Against Calley

NEW ORLEANS, June 11 (AP)—A federal appeals court refused today to allow former Army Lt. William Calley Jr. to remain free while his lawyers press for reconsideration of an order returning him to military custody.

Calley's lawyer had asked today that all 15 judges of the court, the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, reconsider whether he should remain free on bail.

A three-judge panel refused to view its order last Thursday turning him to custody and refused to postpone execution of its order while Calley's lawyer presses the appeal.

However, all 15 judges of the court may still agree to consider the ruling of the three-judge panel.

Calley's lawyer, Houston attorney, had asked for a rehearing by the three judges or, failing that, review by the entire 15 members.

Calley has been free for three months while his attorneys appeal through civilian courts his military conviction for murdering two Vietnamese villagers at My Lai in March, 1968.

Saxbe Reveals Justice Dept. Probe Of Hoover's Counterspy Methods

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—Attorney General William French Smith said today that he has assigned a Justice Department committee to look into FBI counterintelligence practices "that were just not right."

"I expect to take it before Congress and to tell Congress exactly what happened," Mr. Saxbe said yesterday in disclosing the investigation of the program approved by the late director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover.

Without specifying incidents, Mr. Saxbe said the operation "meant that (Mr. Hoover) was taking active measures to stop the violence on campus and the racist activities and what he considered Communist activities."

Asked if the operation involved improper conduct, the attorney general replied, "I'm afraid so."

Interviewed on the NBC radio program "Speaking Freely," Mr. Saxbe criticized Mr. Hoover's one-man control of the FBI.

Mr. Saxbe said that Mr. Hoover was actually patrolling to presidents. He added that the "attorneys general had little or no influence and sometimes not even contact."

He had a wealth of information. Nobody knew what he had. And it was kind of spooky sometimes, because with congressmen he would drop little innuendoes sometimes indicating that this proclivity of some congressmen... was known to him, and this was rather ominous. But he was a dedicated man, and even with his idiosyncracies, he built up a fine department."

Government attorneys argued that there is no constitutional bar to the criminal prosecution of a federal judge and "no merit to the suggestion that conviction of a crime is constitutionally equivalent to removal from office."

Kerner and Isaacs were found guilty of conspiracy, bribery, mail fraud, tax evasion and filing false tax returns. Kerner was also convicted of perjury before a grand jury and making false statements to agents of the Internal Revenue Service.

Kerner and Isaacs were each sentenced to three years in prison and fined \$50,000. The sentences were delayed pending the outcome of their appeals.

At the trial, the government charged that Kerner and Isaacs had received racketeer stock at reduced prices as an incentive to insure favorable racing dates and other beneficial treatment.

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Kerner, a Democrat, was named a federal appeals judge in 1968 after serving two terms as governor. He was indicted in 1971 and convicted last year. He then took voluntary leave from the U.S. Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals.

Kerner, 55, was not immediately available for comment today.

A prosecutor in the case said today that the next step is for Kerner's lawyers to decide whether they will ask the Supreme Court for a rehearing on its decision. They have 10 days in which to make such a request, he said.

Another prosecutor said that, if today's Supreme Court decision stands, Kerner will have to resign or face impeachment.

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bench in all ways but in name only, is an unwarranted incursion by the executive of judicial independence and violates the intention of the framers [of the Constitution] to immunize the judiciary from interference by other branches," Kerner's attorneys argued.

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Mr. Nixon's Two Worlds

An air of unreality hung over the affairs of President Nixon last week as he appeared to live in two totally separate worlds. Abroad, he was engaged in a triumphant journey through the Middle East; at home, his lawyers returned to a position of intransigence in efforts to frustrate the impeachment inquiry.

Nixon is fully entitled to the cheers of the throngs who hailed the American initiative in breaking the deadly impasse between Arab and Israeli armies. The presidential tour, moreover, may well be of symbolic value in showing this country's readiness to assist both sides to proceed beyond the disengagement negotiations so brilliantly conducted by Secretary of State Kissinger.

But even a triumphant foreign mission cannot obscure Nixon's problems and responsibilities at home. The President's case rests not with Cairo's multitudes, but with the Constitution and people of the United States.

On that embattled front, the President's lawyers last week were busily engaged in weaving a web of obfuscation and confusion. In declining to furnish any of the additional materials sought by the House Judiciary Committee, Nixon once again fell back on his unilateral claim of executive privilege. He again insisted that the executive remain "the final arbiter" of demands on confidentiality. He again maintained that the materials he had "voluntarily" submitted to the committee "give the full story of Watergate insofar as it relates to presidential knowledge and presidential actions."

The President's admonitions about the separation of powers ignore the obvious—the power of impeachment makes Congress temporarily supreme. To interpret the Constitution in any other fashion would henceforth render impeachment an exercise without teeth or meaning.

The President's insistence that it is up to

him alone to determine the committee's needs in the inquiry into his actions is part and parcel of his persistent attempt to make himself the judge, not only of what constitutes the necessary evidence but even of the nature of the case.

Nixon's reference to "the full story of Watergate" in the letter to the committee chairman, Peter Rodino, was echoed when James St. Clair, his chief defense lawyer, challenged Judge John Sirica's ruling that would give to the grand jury a portion of a tape relevant to alleged abuses of the Internal Revenue Service. The President, said St. Clair, "respectfully disagrees" that the tape "relates in any way to Watergate."

At this stage in the affairs of Richard Nixon, only the President and his lawyers could seriously suggest that the case against him must be limited to the Watergate break-in. The question whether Nixon allowed the IRS to be abused is as pertinent as the question of his role in the Watergate cover-up.

In the end, all the maneuverings are shopworn reruns of what the transcripts of the presidential tapes called containment and stonewalling. Rodino, in response to the President's letter of noncompliance, commented correctly that "the House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment." On the Republican side, Robert McClory of Illinois concurred that "the doctrine of separate powers has to yield to our inquiry."

The Nixon-St. Clair counteroffensive is a desperate last-ditch defense that is destined to crumble. Its aim is nothing less than to make the presidency an impregnable fortress. Such a doctrine would establish the White House as a supergovernment above the Constitution and the laws. The need to refute it transcends Watergate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Nuclear Power for Cairo

The nuclear accord between President's Nixon and Sadat symbolizes the change that has occurred in the Mideast. A relationship of confidence and cooperation with both sides in the Israel-Arab dispute has been opened up by Secretary of State Kissinger's extraordinary negotiations.

How durable this hopeful situation will be is still a question. The uneasy armistice in the Mideast war is a long way from the full peace settlement that is needed. Desert sands can shift quickly. But nothing is more important at this stage than to consolidate the new relationships through gestures of confidence.

It is in this sense that Mr. Nixon's decision to grant Egypt's request for peaceful nuclear assistance under international safeguards—and, evidently, to offer similar terms to Israel—must be understood. It recalls President Eisenhower's offer of huge nuclear desalinization and power plants to the Mideast rivals, in a development plan prepared by the late Lewis Strauss, then chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The current offer to Egypt, which will require negotiation of detailed agreements and an opportunity for congressional hearings and disapproval, is on a much smaller scale. But it will provide Egypt with its first nuclear power reactors at a time when rising energy costs have made installations of this 600 megawatt size commercially competitive. While the electric power undoubtedly will be useful for Egypt's new economic development program, Israel's access to similar installations will provide the additional benefit of an energy source that is not dependent on Mideast oil.

The United States in years past has entered into safeguarded agreements for peaceful nuclear assistance with about 35 countries without any indication of evasion. India's recent not-so-peaceful nuclear explosion, which has caused much concern, was made possible by a Canadian-built reactor that was not subject to international safeguards against plutonium diversion. Moreover, Egypt evidently has agreed to renounce "peaceful" nuclear explosions as well as other military uses of American nuclear aid. Nevertheless, it is essential for full confidence in this country that congressional hearings be held, as the chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has already promised.

Answers will be needed to a number of questions. What assurances would the United States have against denunciation of the agreements, once the nuclear power plant is operating and Egypt has acquired enough nuclear know-how to contemplate making a bomb? No one can predict the state of peace in the Mideast a decade from now or what government will be in power in Cairo.

So far, Egypt has acquired only a small research reactor from the Soviet Union that has virtually no plutonium capability. For the United States to withhold power reactors, now that Cairo has decided to move in this direction, would not prevent Egypt from getting them from other sources. U.S. aid offers the most effective safeguard against plutonium diversion to nuclear arms.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Souring of the Sugar Act

After 40 years of abetting gross political and economic manipulations in the name of the American sugar grower, the House unexpectedly but wisely has voted down an extension of the artificial price sweetener known as the Sugar Act. For a host of reasons, liberals and conservatives alike said no to another five years of subsidies and quotas that have amounted to almost total federal control over a commodity and that have served as a warped tool of U.S. foreign policy. While the act is not dead yet, the House vote is strong evidence that consumer groups, sugar refiners, export-import firms and industrial sugar users would welcome its demise.

The time is ripe. World sugar is now scarce and demand is growing faster than the capability of nations to answer it. Though the world price currently exceeds the U.S. price slightly—an argument used by sugar bill proponents to point up a need for domestic stabilization to help the consumers—there is reason enough to believe that an open marketplace could stabilize on its own both here and abroad, since both markets would be competing for the same sugar.

Moreover, as Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., noted, only three times since 1948 has the world price exceeded the U.S. price, and then only by 4 to 8 percent. At least 15 times in the last 25 years the U.S. price has exceeded the world price. Though these statistics on the past do not guarantee a similar pattern in the future, neither is there compelling data to support controls inducing U.S. growers to stay out of business while prices remain high.

This year, the House Agriculture Committee rightly anticipated increased opposition to the measure and had modified its extension proposal by reducing government payments to producers and placing a \$9.40 ceiling on total subsidies to any single farm. But not only did a coalition of consumer groups fight the bill, an organization representing soft-drink, candy and food manufacturers—who buy about 75 percent of the country's sugar—joined against the legislation. Responsible members of the House responded well and taxpayers can only hope now that the Sugar Act will not be renewed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 18, 1899
LONDON—While the exact date of the publication of the first number of *Lady Randolph Churchill's* "Anglo-Saxon Quarterly" has not been fixed yet, John Lane, the publisher, was able today to give to a *Herald* correspondent a list of contributors to the number. They will include: a poem by A.C. Swinburne, essays by Lord Rosebury and Whitelaw Reid and stories by Henry James and Gilbert Parker.

Fifty Years Ago

June 18, 1924
BERLIN—Benjamin Cigni, the Italian tenor, who succeeded Caruso at the Metropolitan Opera, sang his last note here last night. Cigni was heard as Rodolfo in "La Bohème." He was an extremely brilliant voice, contrasting sharply with the dramatic tone of his last performance. He is looked for for more work in the future and is interested in being a singer in the future.



'The Pyramids at Home.'

Proper Tending of Fourth Estate

By Lester Markel

NEW YORK—More and more there is news about news. The government blasts the press, charging that it is slanted and irresponsible; the press blasts the government, accusing it of violating the First Amendment; lawyers' tactics and politicians' ploys are daily front-page fare—America is pockmarked with credibility gaps.

At a time of the blackest headlines, as at present, the reader-listener is aroused to an interest in the news. But at other times he is likely to dismiss it: "This is remote stuff; it doesn't concern me." He is wrong, seriously wrong. Effective democracy depends on sound public opinion, and sound opinion in turn depends on two essential ingredients: good information and the voters' use of that information.

Yet, generally the ingredients are missing: information is inadequate and the public lethargic or skeptical. A recent poll is revealing: those Americans interviewed were asked: "Can you recall offhand where the right of the free press in this country comes from? That is, on what is it based?"

No Opinion

Forty-five percent said the Constitution, 3 percent the Declaration of Independence, and 52 percent gave other sources, or had no opinion. The pollsters then asked whether respondents agreed that "newspapers are not careful about getting their facts straight." Only 26 percent agreed (although 41 percent partly agreed), and only 9 percent disagreed.

Editors go through a cycle: lethargy, excitement, lethargy. Recently, sensitized by the credibility crisis, they have made feeble attempts at self-examination; they have been trying new approaches. Not so long ago there were fireworks about "the new journalism"—that is, the application of fiction techniques to fact. But soon "the new journalism" was revealed to be neither new nor journalism and, except for the name, it was assigned to limbo. Then came "advocacy journalism," in which the reporter indicated clearly where his sympathies lay but it was soon discovered to be a formula for dispensing opinion or gossip hearsay. So it, too, was consigned to the ashcan.

Now comes another trend

strongly, "investigative reporting." There is nothing new about this kind of reportage, which is a combination of crusading and sleuthing. In the raucous days of the mid-nineteenth century it made up most of Page 1 and in its rougher forms it was known as muckraking.

The 'Watergates'

Then came the Nixonian double-crossword puzzle and the brilliant job done by *The Washington Post* in opening wide the "Watergates." And the flood was on. Newspapers throughout the land set up "investigative squads," sought out reporters who were analogues of Sherlock Holmes, Edgar Allan Poe and Plutarch and hailed them as the supermen of the Fourth Estate.

The *Washington Post's* coverage was not investigative reporting in the real sense because the original facts were dug up by others. But, nevertheless, *The Post* did a prize-winning job of follow-up. Another reason editors and publishers turned to this kind of reporting so eagerly was that they felt it was a vindication of the press in the face of the various attacks upon it, especially by an administration that was now on a super-hot griddle. But these are not the main issues, which are these: Without detracting from the value of "investigative reporting," the movement carries within it a potential hazard and a clear moral.

The hazard arises out of the editors' love for scoops, even though the readers' interest in them may be scant. Hence, the breathless pursuit of exclusive stories may result in heavy overplays, pieces that run to un pardonable lengths, thus using up news space that is required to do an adequate job of covering other more important news.

And the moral? It is implied in this question: If this is "investigative reporting," what is other reporting? "Noninvestigative reporting." Obviously not. All good reporting is investigative. If "investigative reporting" is put in a special category and unique to a special staff, the technique that makes for a real newspaper is likely to be devastated.

Tracks the Story

The real reporter tracks the story down with all the detail he can discover; he especially provides the reason for the hap-

pening and he writes so that it is fully understandable. Inquiry, imagination, ingenuity, clarity—these are the tools with which a good story is fashioned. This applies to all news, not only to the newly discovered "investigative" variety.

Now that the editors have discovered the value of this kind of digging, the hope is that they will apply the same kind of intensity and thoroughness to all stories, especially to the news of increasing complexity. Only if ingenious reporting and imaginative editing, with full regard for interpretation, are applied much more freely will the press make the contribution to a sound public opinion that is its very reason for being.

Some of the great names in

Kissinger and the Miasma

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Mr. Kissinger's outburst, with which I thoroughly sympathize, is being criticized on many grounds. That it was self-centered, that it was ill-timed, that it was grandiose, that it struck me as just uncontrolled enough to give it an authentic ring, I liked particularly that the statement to the press was extemporized. It lacked, in other words, the spit and polish that sometimes raise doubts in the listener's mind about whether a statement is over-coiffured.

There was no picture of Lincoln or an American flag, or Mr. Kissinger, just a flat denial that he had concealed anything from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and a hoarse dismay that, on returning from six weeks in the Mideast, his meeting with the press should have been taken over by the questioning of a reporter who wanted to know about who had drawn up which list of buggies in 1968, it was as if Sir Francis Drake, returning from sinking the Spanish Armada, had been asked at a press conference whether he had submitted the sails on his galleon to competitive bidding.

But of course the most relentless of Mr. Nixon's critics are not going to blame the most relentless of Mr. Nixon's critics for the unseemly interruption in taste and direction. They will blame Mr. Nixon, and the whole Watergate business, it is they say, a miasma, and no one associated in any way with Mr. Nixon can crawl out from under its shadow. That is true, but the reasoning is also circular: There are too many skilled hands at work maintaining the miasma in shape, and moving it like a huge umbrella over any agent of Mr. Nixon, or for that matter deed of Mr. Nixon. Perhaps there is sufficient cause for the obsession—even as it is true, to quote somebody, that even paranoids have enemies. But that it is an obsession is not to be denied, and there was never a better example of it at work than in the questioning of Mr. Kissinger when he returned from the Mideast.

May Be Wrong
Where will it end? In an answer to a question by a journalist, the other day I found myself saying something that surprised me. He said: "In your

LONDON—Leonid Brezhnev liked Beethoven piano music, especially the Appassionata sonata. He told Maxim Gorki that it made him think, "What marvelous things human beings can do!" But then he added: "I can't listen to music too often. It affects your nerves, makes you want to say stupid nice things and stroke the heads of people who create such beauty while living in this vile hell. And now you mustn't stroke anyone's head—you might get your hand bitten off. You have to hit them on the head without any mercy."

Those words are brought to life in a remarkable play by Tom Stoppard, "Travesties," that has just opened in London. It is a play about, among many other things, attitudes toward art. In the character of Lenin, using his actual words, Stoppard traces how the idea of artistic and intellectual freedom becomes corrupted in the totalitarian mind to that of art as the servant of the state—and of artists as expendable "saviors" and "winners."

Soviet attitudes toward art and freedom are a subject much on the mind of London just now. The Bolshoi Ballet, here on a visit, opened with a lifeless production of "Swan Lake": vulgar, mechanical dance to the obligatory Soviet happy ending, with an Odette who was only an imitation swan, not a bewitched girl suffering human emotions. It was a reminder of how 50 years of Leninism have done to Russian artistic creativity.

Debate

The Bolshoi visit is the occasion for debate here about what we in the West can do to help the victims of Soviet repression. Outside the theater, demonstrators protest the treatment of Soviet Jews. Many in official and artistic circles sympathize with the protesters. Others think it is wrong to annoy the Bolshoi troupe and argue that private representations work better than public protest.

In this instance there is convincing evidence for the first view, for public pressure on behalf of the oppressed. For it would have been very difficult to go on with the Bolshoi season at all if the Soviet authorities had not, just before the opening, relented in their two-year torment of Valery and Galina Panov and let those two dancers go to Israel.

It is always hard to know exactly what moved the Soviet Union off some course. In the case of the Panovs, many representations were made; Henry Kissinger took the case up with the Russians last year. But there is reason to think that the intensity of the public campaign on their behalf had become a real embarrassment—especially in this country, threatening disruption of the Bolshoi, a Soviet prestige symbol.

Some of the great names in

Rate Is Cut

The fact is, for example, Moscow has been cutting Jewish emigration—from an average 3,000 a month last year to at 1,225 now—and has been intensifying the harassment of those who dare to apply. If that continues after the Nixon visit, the United States will have more to do than merely look on. There is no way to escape a share of responsibility for repression. Deterrence, instead, is a conservative balance-of-power arrangement devoid of any moral content.

Ideals: yes, but we can't press them on others if we turn ourselves. We can expect Mr. Brezhnev to listen seriously to talk about the rule of law from an American government that commits burglaries, wiretaps its own officials, answers to Lenin is that, in and life, we are for the human spirit, not the state.

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Soviet Writer Receives Visa For Emigration to Israel

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, June 17 (UPI)—Alexander Galich, an actor, poet and singer, today received permission to leave the Soviet Union.

Mr. Galich, 54, said that he was informed that he had received an exit visa, which will be valid only until June 25—two days before President Nixon is scheduled to arrive here.

Although he is little known abroad, Mr. Galich's fame here is considerable. In the 1950s and early 1960s, he was a successful screenwriter and playwright. Since the mid-1960s, he has become more famous—but he has also fallen out of favor—for his songs, many of which lampoon Soviet life.

Treasured Possessions

Mr. Galich sings the songs—really poems set to simple tunes—in private concerts in Moscow apartments. Tape recordings of

these concerts are treasured possessions for many intellectuals. The words to the songs have been distributed from hand to hand in typewritten form.

Although extremely popular, even among some sections of the official elite in Moscow, these songs also cost Mr. Galich his membership in the Soviet Union of Writers, which expelled him two years ago. Since then, he has had no means of livelihood and no prospects.

He had sought permission to visit Europe and the United States, where he has relatives, but he was turned down. Early this year, an official told Mr. Galich that "the road to Israel is always open to you"—a hint that he should apply as a Jew to emigrate from the country.

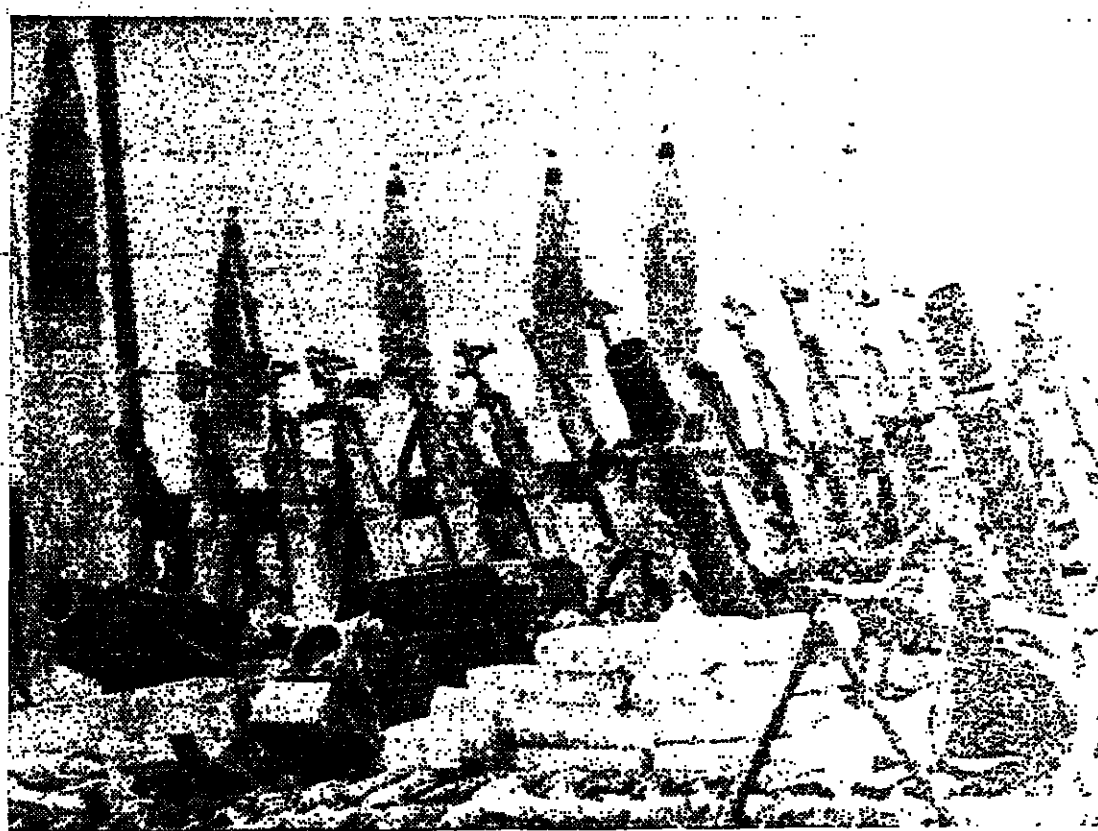
Mr. Galich had applied to visit Europe and America because he did not want to give up his Soviet citizenship, a necessary act for anyone choosing to emigrate to Israel. Nearly two months ago, however, he decided that there was no reason to stay here, and he made the application for Israel. It was granted quickly.

Job Offers

Mr. Galich has told friends that he is not sure where he will end up after he leaves this country. Besides invitations to Israel, he has job offers from Norway and Britain.

Not long ago Mr. Galich wrote a song about the fact that so many of his friends were leaving the Soviet Union. One verse said:

"My hand has grown thin from shaking hands good-bye. Leave, but I'll remain. In this land I'll remain. Someone must disdain weariness And stand watch over the peace of our dead."



CAPTURED ENEMY WEAPONS—North Vietnamese weapons of war are stacked up on display at South Vietnamese command post in Ben Cat district, 26 miles north of Saigon.

Laos 'Rumors' Accuse CIA, Leftist Says

By John Burgess

VIENTIANE, Laos, June 17 (UPI)—There are "rumors" that the Central Intelligence Agency is conspiring with Laotian rightists to sabotage the new coalition government, according to Phoumi Vongvichit, the vice-premier and leader of the leftist Pathet Lao. In written answers to questions, Mr. Phoumi said that "meetings have taken place in southern and northern Laos to prepare subversion against the Provisional Government of National Unity."

The 65-year-old vice-premier, who is also the foreign minister, said that U.S. officials had pledged that the United States would respect the Vietnamese peace agreement and help the two Laotian parties "dress the wounds of war and build up independence and true peace."

But Mr. Phoumi made repeated references to "rumors" that the CIA had "rehearsed certain people of the extreme right wing of Vientiane to demonstrate dissatisfaction with the agreements."

Negotiated Pact

Representing the Pathet Lao leader, Prince Souphanouvong, Mr. Phoumi was a negotiator of the settlement that led to the formation on April 5 of Laos's third coalition government. He is the ranking Pathet Lao member of the government.

Prince Souphanouvong heads the Political Consultative Council, an advisory body independent of the government.

Asked whether he thought the coalition was in danger, the vice-premier said the government was only in danger so far as the CIA supports the right-wing clique to plot trouble against the nation. Without that, the government is free of all further danger.

Mr. Phoumi said that the new government would accept "unconditional assistance from all countries that want to help Laos, regardless of their political systems."

He added that Laos would seek to develop a new orientation internationally.

Soviet Envoy in Dublin

DUBLIN, June 17 (UPI)—The first Soviet ambassador to Ireland, Anatoly Kaplin, has presented his credentials to President Erskine Childers.

Cambodian Cabinet Named; Republicans Are Excluded

By John Burgess

PHNOM PENH, June 17 (AP)—Cambodia got a new government today after a compromise between Premier Long Boret and the Republican party.

Mr. Boret announced a new 10-man cabinet made up of seven members of President Lou Nol's Socialist Republican party, seven independents and two military men.

He excluded members of former Premier Sisowath Sirik Matak's Republicans and another faction that served in his previous coalition cabinet. But President Lou Nol and the premier agreed to enlarge the Executive Council, a policy advisory body headed by the President, to include several Republicans.

Military Reverses

Military sources, meanwhile, reported that the government suffered serious reverses in fighting during the last week around Kompong Som, Cambodia's chief port, and at Kompong Sella, an isolated provincial capital 90 miles southwest of Phnom Penh. Kompong Sella was reported under heavy artillery and ground attack, and about 600 of its 1,200 defenders have either been killed or wounded or are missing, the sources said.

The Khmer Rouge insurgents were reported to have made significant advances north and east of Kompong Som and to be

E. Hardenbergh, Retired U.S. General, Is Dead

WASHINGTON, June 17 (UPI)—Retired Brig. Gen. Elmer P. Hardenbergh, 73, who was also a legal and financial expert, was buried here last week with full military honors.

Gen. Hardenbergh, who died June 8 in Walter Reed Hospital, was staff officer in the Pacific with Gen. Douglas MacArthur during World War II. For his service there and in Europe, he was awarded the Army Commendation Medal, and was made a member of the Legion of Merit and the French Legion of Honor. He left the Army in 1960.

In 1962, Gen. Hardenbergh served as a financial adviser to the Shah of Iran. He also practiced law in the Washington area. Gen. Hardenbergh and his wife, Irene, resided in the Costa del Sol region of Spain for several years.

Mrs. John R. Wood

NICE, June 17 (UPI)—Mrs. John R. Wood, 77, wife of a retired U.S. consul-general, died here Friday. She was with her husband in Paris during his assignments there at the consulate-general and the U.S. Embassy from 1919 until his retirement in 1961. She was buried in Sauvigny-les-Bains, central France.

Nine Die in Hurricane At Acapulco Resort

ACAPULCO, Mexico, June 17 (AP)—The worst hurricane since 1938 struck this resort city during the weekend. Authorities said yesterday that nine persons were killed in landslides and 13 others are missing.

Highways and bridges also collapsed, and in a village 50 miles south of Acapulco, 30 homes were destroyed by gales, authorities said.

Near-Unanimous Russia

MOSCOW, June 17 (UPI)—Preliminary figures showed that 161.6 million persons—99.98 percent of the Soviet electorate—turned out yesterday to elect an unopposed slate of 1,517 candidates to the Supreme Soviet (parliament), Tass said.

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Unique Retraining Program in Texas

U.S. POW Pilots Given Chance to Fly Again

By Nicholas C. Chris

RANDOLPH AIR FORCE BASE, Texas, June 17 (UPI)—The U.S. military today began a unique retraining program for U.S. POW pilots who were held in North Vietnam for more than seven years.

The 12th Flying Training Wing at Randolph Air Force Base in San Antonio requested and received the job of retraining the pilots, many of whom had been in prison for more than seven years.

It was just one of a long list of tasks that the wing had taken on since it had been reactivated in 1965. The wing had been inactivated in 1954 when the U.S. military had no need for a flying school for pilots who had been held in North Vietnam.

The wing's first task was to retrain the pilots in the use of the F-4 Phantom II, the main U.S. fighter-bomber in Vietnam. The wing also had to retrain the pilots in the use of the F-105, the main U.S. fighter-bomber in Vietnam.

The wing's first flight was on June 17. The first flight was a "championship flight" in which the pilots competed for the title of "champion pilot."

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instrument procedures had also

been changed. Two or three instruments have not been compacted into one and Capt. Hubert Ringsdorf, who spent almost seven years in a prison camp, said of his first requalification days: "You looked at all the instruments and then looked away, and tried to remember exactly what you saw, while people talked on the radio and while you sometimes had some reading to do."

Some of the first arrivals came back to requalify so early and so eagerly that they were not fully ready.

"Thirty and 40 minutes was too much talk for some of them," an instructor said. "They didn't want lectures. They wanted to be turned loose after 10 minutes."

The program consists of four phases: contact or viewing the aerial and ground environment; instrument flying; formation flying, which they all do well, and navigation on cross-country runs.

Preparations for the requalification program were interesting because not everyone knew what to expect from the former POWs. When they arrived, some wanted to fly straight and level; others simply wanted to "wing themselves out" with stunt flying.

The course is designed for 58 hours but the returning pilots have required anywhere from 20 to 90 hours to requalify and the average is 40 hours. Some of the pilots had as little as 350 flying hours when they were shot down. Others had 7,000.

Each POW pilot has his own instructor and a few months ago, when as many as 60 of them were here at once, a large number of

instructor-pilots were kept going up to 15 hours a day teaching and flying with them.

"It's not a rush program. If they don't want to fly for a couple of days, they don't have to," Capt. Ronald Helsel, an instructor, said.

Like the other instructors, Capt. Helsel did not quite know what to expect before the POW pilots began arriving at Randolph.

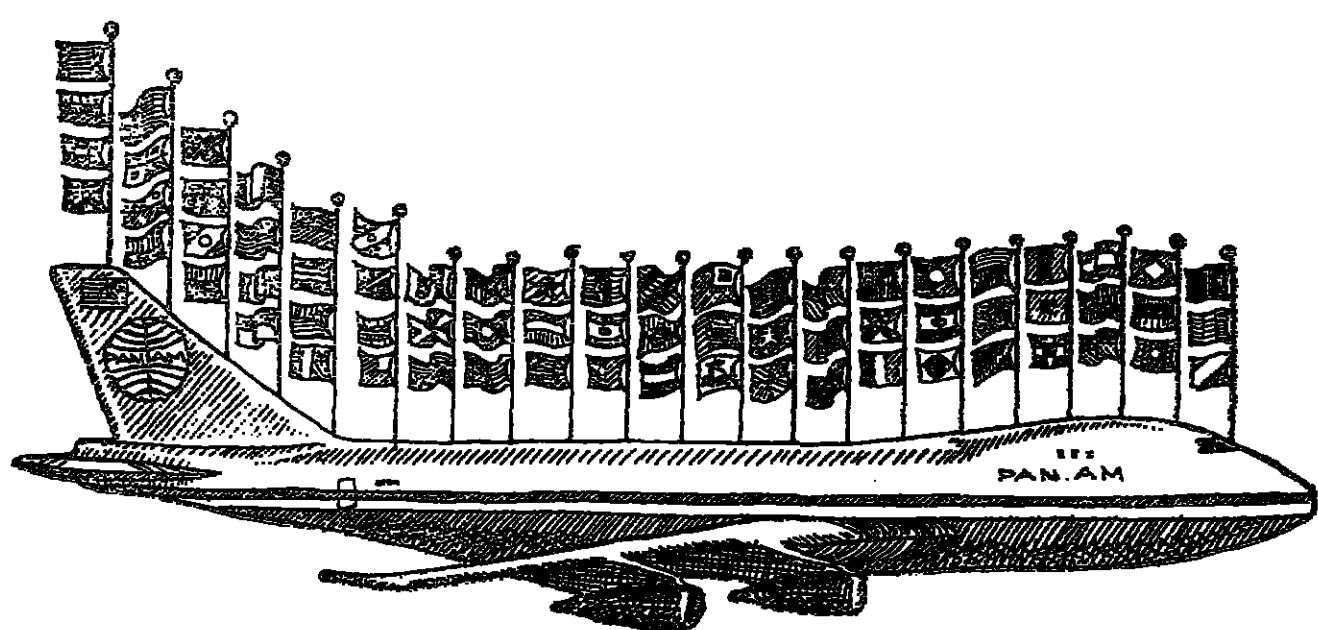
"We were told to expect almost anything," he said. The instructors had been briefed by doctors who tried to envisage what the POW pilots would be like and what some of their problems would be. But there have been few difficulties, although some of the pilots have been frustrated at first by their loss of proficiency.

"What about a guy who hasn't driven a car for seven years—and these guys are flying sophisticated jet aircraft," Capt. Helsel said.

Los Angeles Times.

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U.K. Aide Backs Police Over Riot

LONDON, June 17 (Reuters)—Home Secretary Roy Jenkins said today that he did not believe the police were at fault "in any way" in their handling of a London street battle Saturday. He warned demonstrators that they must accept responsibility for their actions.

Mr. Jenkins commented in the House of Commons on the violent clash in Red Lion Square between police and leftist demonstrators. A student, Kevin Gately, 21, who fell or was knocked to the ground, died later in a hospital and 39 policemen and five demonstrators were hurt.

Post-mortem tests today revealed that Mr. Gately was killed by a cerebral hemorrhage due to a blow on the head.

Armenia Draws on Rich Past To Counter Soviet Hegemony

By Christopher Wren

YEREVAN, U.S.S.R. (UPI)—While the radio offered a Tchaikovsky concerto, several browsers in a Yerevan bookstore discussed a philosophical question: When would the principles of Lenin take root in Armenia?

"We'll be lucky if Leninism arrives in 200 years," an Armenian argued heatedly.

"I was here yesterday," volunteered a young man who translated the exchange for an American visitor. "Someone was shouting that what we really needed was a free-enterprise economy. Do you know, the others ended up agreeing with him?"

The monolithic ideology of Soviet society has never tolerated such bold debate. But untypical things happen in Armenia, a Caucasian republic where the people lay claim to a cultural life-style that at least some contend is the most independent in the Soviet Union.

Nationalism Persists

Some outright political nationalism persists. Only recently, two Armenians, Sargis Shakhverdyan and Ararat Tovmasyan, were sentenced to labor camps for alleged anti-Soviet activities and several others remain in jail under investigation. An underground newspaper, *Paros* or *Lighthouse*, is reported to exist, and nationalist slogans are sometimes painted on walls.

But, for the most part, Armenians who have suffered centuries of persecution, not toward Moscow and then continue in their own way of life, based on a rich heritage.

The easy-going pace of Armenia, and even its thriving boozing capitalism, have intrigued some

Russians, who make up only 3 percent of the republic's population. "Living here is more liberal, if that is how to express it," said a young Russian woman who moved to the capital city of Yerevan. "There is less attention to rules and regulations. It's just freer."

Yes, she was conscious of some Armenian nationalist feeling, "but it's not against me," she said, "just against the system in general."

Ancient Founding

Yerevan's population is expected to reach a million by 1975. Pedestrians stroll the shady streets in bright clothes that seem decidedly Western, perhaps brought in by relatives abroad or on the frequent flights from Beirut. In the marketplace, collective farmers hold up succulent vegetables from their private plots. Open-air cafes are everywhere.

Yerevan was founded in 782 B.C., 29 years before the traditional date of the founding of Rome. Armenia, on the crossroads between East and West, has since been plundered by the ancient Greeks, Persians, Arabs, Mongols and finally the Turks, who massacred more than 1.5 million Armenians during World War I. Today, Armenians still speak bitterly of parts of their country remaining in "Turkish-held territory."

Only rarely has nationalist feeling broken out of hand, as in April, 1968, when an estimated 100,000 Armenians collected in Lenin Square to commemorate the Turkish massacres that began 50 years earlier. The police had to be sent in to break up the unauthorized demonstration.

Criticism Attributed to MacArthur

Reported Slur Angers Australia Veterans

SYDNEY, June 17 (UPI)—Some World War II battles are being fought again in the columns of Australian newspapers after publication of charges attributed to the late American General of the Army Douglas MacArthur that Australian troops lacked fighting spirit.

The charges are quoted by Christopher Thorne, a British author and teacher of international relations at the University of Sussex, England, in a report compiled from official U.S. and British archives, including previously unpublished documents.

His report, which was recently published here, touched off protests with its discussion of the Kokoda Trail campaign of 1942 in New Guinea.

Australian troops retreated along the trail in the face of a Japanese thrust over the Owen Stanley Mountains. The Japanese were not checked until the retreating Australians reached Ioribaiwa—within 30 miles of Port Moresby—where with the aid of reinforcements, including Americans, they began an offensive.

British Officer

Mr. Thorne quoted from a private journal by Col. Gerald Wilkinson, a British intelligence officer attached to the staff of MacArthur when he was Allied commander in the Southwest Pacific.

According to Col. Wilkinson, MacArthur said: "Gerv, I tell you these Australians won't fight."

Mr. Thorne's report also included an excerpt from the diary of



Gen. Douglas MacArthur

Henry Stimson, then the U.S. secretary of war. The diary quoted MacArthur as having said that "Australians were not good in the field, they were not good in the jungle, and they came from the slums of the cities of Australia and they had no fighting spirit."

Some Australians were incensed by Stimson's comment that MacArthur had conceded that the campaign in Papua and New Guinea was rescued by the Americans and that he had let the credit go to the Australians to bolster their morale.

In a letter to the Sydney

Morning Herald, an Australian veteran of the New Guinea campaign said that charge was a lie. He said: "I do not wish to reopen old wounds but must reiterate that all the fighting in the mountains was done by the Australians. The Americans did not come in until the advance had really reached the north Papuan coast."

He added: "In fighting quality, the Americans who were there in the early period of the north coastal operations at Sanananda, Gona and Buna were far inferior to the Australians."

Similar View

This opinion was supported by Ralph Honner, a former Australian ambassador to Ireland, who commanded a battalion in Papua and New Guinea during the Kokoda Trail campaign. He said in an interview that the first U.S. troops were ordered to take Buna and Sanananda, but the Australians had to do it for them.

Mr. Honner asserted: "The first Americans to come up there... were splendid physical specimens, but... were not put into action for some time. I don't know whether it was lack of training or the quality of their leadership or a combination of both, but they did not take their objectives."

Newspapers here have recalled that by the end of January, 1944, Australian casualties in Papua and New Guinea and the nearby islands totaled 10,470, compared with 8,092 for the Americans.

When an Investment Goes Awry

Over a three-year period, the 1971 buyer thus made 38,430 francs profit, what he might have made in interest had he invested the same capital.

Six or seven private collectors whose means and policy are comparable to those of the museums would react in the same manner. As for others, they would regard

mate. More striking still was the low price paid for the important plaster preliminary study of the equestrian statue of Lafayette in Washington, D.C. The

Reading art sales indices, often compiled by newcomers to the field, doesn't help here. The art market is like horseback riding.



This sale, coming only two days after the last and best of Raphael Esmerian's sale of rare books, which includes a sequence illustrated by 20th-century masters with bindings by famous designers—Pierre Legrain and others—will focus attention on the art of the twenties as never before.

Before.

A Robert Wilson 'Opera' at Spoleto

Alan Lloyd's music, which accompanies most of the action, alternates episodes of 18th-century formality with a kind of brooding, timeless continuo. Also during nearly the whole piece, there is a visual continuo, choreographed by Andrew de Groat. He and another dancer, Julia Busto, on platforms at either side of the proscenium, turn slowly, inexorably, like the hands of a clock.

England

Strauss on an Ego Trip

If the London Philharmonic orchestra under John Pritchard frequently frustrated Strauss's optimistic expectation that every word be heard, it provided, in the intermezzo, an eloquent account of that richly harmonised and luxuriantly orchestrated melodization that Strauss seemed able to turn out by the yard—and too often did. These intermezzos, come to think of it, are by far the most palatable parts of "Intermezzo."

Detail of Alfredo Ruiz-Rosas gouache on view in Brussels

ways unexplained, and feeling the underlying tension. Arrigo, incidentally has recently published a chilling little compilation of texts on Spain entitled "Trente Cinq Ans Aprés."

This is Latin America seen through the generally much older

[illegible]

Another artist from Latin America, Peruvian Alfredo Ruiz-Pozas, shows his large, tortured, thickly textured paintings in strong crude colors, in a placid farm setting. Brussels has preserved an old farm building on a busy street of a residential area, and with the help of private funds part of it has been restored and opened as an art

[illegible]

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Mobil Oil Wooing Marcor

Mobil Oil Co. has begun preliminary discussions with Marcor, which owns Montgomery Ward and Continuum, about the possible acquisition by Mobil of 51 percent of Marcor's common stock. The acquisition, which would be made by a tender offer to Marcor stockholders, would cost about \$377 million at current prices. Definitive terms of Mobil's proposal, such as the price to be offered and the timing, have not been set yet. Mobil already owns about 4.5 percent of Marcor's common stock.

Bonn Increases Stake in VW

The West German government is to increase its stake in Volkswagen, the country's biggest car manufacturer. The Finance Ministry says that the government bought its new holding from the Volkswagen Foundation for 76.5 million Deutsche marks, increasing its stake to 20 from 16 percent. The state of Lower Saxony holds another 20 percent stake while private shareholders own the remaining 60 percent. The enlargement of the government holding coincides with the company's worst postwar difficulties, according to VW chairman Rudolf Leiding, who blames slumping sales and exploding costs for the current operating losses.

Nalco to Acquire Lawter Chemicals

Nalco Chemical Co. has reached an agreement in principle to acquire Lawter Chemicals in an exchange of stock valued at about \$178 million. Both firms are based in Illinois. In the proposed transaction, subject to definitive agreement and approval by shareholders of both companies, Nalco would exchange 9,925 shares of its common stock for each of Lawter's 7.75 million outstanding common shares, resulting in the issue of about 8.39 million Nalco shares. Nalco cur-

rently has 19.92 million shares outstanding. Lawter makes printing ink vehicles, synthetic resins, fluorocarbons and other products primarily for the graphic arts industry. It has nine plants in the United States, Belgium, Canada and Britain with a 10th under construction in Ireland. Nalco produces specialized chemicals for a wide variety of industrial uses and operates 14 plants in the United States, Latin America and Europe.

Dunlop Profits Ahead of a Year Ago

Dunlop Holdings Ltd.'s profits so far this year are ahead of the comparable period of 1973, reports chairman Sir Reay Geddes. He attributes the pick-up in overall business—following the three-day work week in Britain—for the upswing in profits. Clung certain internal measures taken by management, Sir Reay says that the company's Ste. Internationale Pirelli unit has experienced increased sales and profit gains from a year ago.

Utah International, LVO to Merge

Utah International and LVO Corp. have agreed in principle to merge LVO into Ladd Petroleum, a Denver-based subsidiary of Utah. The merger, valued at about \$55 million, will be effected by the exchange of 0.135 Utah common share for each of about six million outstanding LVO common shares. LVO's preferred stock will be exchanged for newly-created Utah preferred stock with similar rights and preferences but convertible into 0.135 Utah common share. Consummation is subject to execution of a definitive agreement and approval by LVO stockholders. LVO and Ladd are engaged in exploration and production of oil and natural gas. Utah's primary interests are in mining (copper, uranium and iron ore) and in ocean shipping.

Specter of World Slump Looms

Oil Deficit Woes Rise Faster Than Feared

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, June 17 (AP)—It is happening faster than even the people thought. The major oil-consuming nations—France, Britain and Italy—are piling up huge deficits in external accounts, and the specter of a world slump is looming.

A banker in Frankfurt comments: "The monetary world has changed radically and for good as a result of the explosion in oil prices." A banker from New York speaks of higher oil prices as the "financial key wrench" in the world economy.

Looming in the calculations of many financial men on both sides of the Atlantic is the specter of another world economic slump. Although the first signs have appeared of more cooperative policies by the main oil-importing nations, many experts are still worried that nations will act too late to stop the drain of wealth and jobs represented by higher oil payments.

Discouraged by Trends

The secretariat of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, in Paris, the International Institute in London, First National City Bank in New York, Dresdner Bank in Frankfurt, Herald Pollack, senior economic adviser to Exxon Corp., and Walter Levy, a petroleum consultant who had the ear of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, are among those who are most discouraged by the latest trends.

The oil money is accumulated by a handful of producer governments. Some of the funds go to goods and services from the industrial countries. Some are invested in the money markets of the West.

Accelerating rates of inflation have meant that much of the money is kept on short-term deposit. So short term in fact as a banker from London said, "Seven days nothing. We wish we could hold the money for more than 24 hours."

The question is whether these times of the oil producers can be transferred into the capital markets to create jobs. And as Mr. Pollack of Exxon observes, "Unless governments adopt suitable inflationary policies, capital formation could actually fall."

Steep Increase In Emigration From Britain

LONDON, June 17 (AP)—More Britons are seeking to emigrate due to increasing frustration with Britain's economic problems.

Britain has in fact replaced the United States as the main source of Canadian immigrants. Last year about 27,000 Britons moved to Canada, an increase of some 8,000 from the 1972 figure.

The pattern elsewhere is much the same, with no sign that the exodus is about to level off or decline. Through late May, the number of Britons seeking to emigrate to Australia, at 74,000, was running nearly 80 percent above the early 1973 pace.

Canada reports that inquiries from Britons are running nearly 70 percent above last year's high rate. New Zealand officials report that applications from the United Kingdom are higher than a year ago.

Many British emigrants eventually return home. About 20,000 Britons who had emigrated to Australia returned to Britain last year after unsuccessful efforts to settle in the Commonwealth nation.

Markets Closed

All markets were closed in West Germany Monday for its National Day holiday.

Profit Drops By 22 Percent At Matsushita

Despite an Increase In Volume of Sales

TOKYO, June 17 (AP)—Net profits slumped by 21.9 percent at Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. in the first half ended May 30, the company reported today.

Reporting results for the parent company only, Matsushita said net profits totaled 18.81 billion yen (\$67 million) in the half year, down from 24.08 billion yen a year earlier.

Sales, however, rose to 57.8 billion yen from 47.6 billion yen. The company said management hopes to maintain profits in the six months ending November at the same level as the May period. Sales are expected to rise to 60 billion yen.

Matsushita said consolidated results will be reported later.

VIAG Net Drops

DUSSELDORF, June 17 (Reuters)—Group net profit fell to 44.4 million Deutsche marks last year from 51 million DM in 1972, Vereinigte Industrie Unternehmungen AG (VIAG) reported today.

VIAG said that in accordance with its shareholding policy, it had paid out 1973 dividends of 1.20 DM per share.

The company paid 10 percent in 1972. Group sales totaled 2,303 billion DM, up from 1,739 billion DM. VIAG is 85.55 percent owned by the federal government and 14.45 percent by Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau. The company owns Vereinigte Aluminium Werke, West Germany's largest aluminum producer.

Bank's Profit Falls

LONDON, June 17 (AP)—Bankers Trust International Ltd. (BTI), a British merchant bank subsidiary of Bankers Trust Co. of New York, today reported net profit of \$58,000 for 1973, down from \$173,000 the previous year.

At the year's end, it said, its deposits totaled 219.5 million, up from 202.2 million a year earlier. BTI said its 1973 operating income was higher than in 1972, but it said its net profit declined mainly because of a writing down of quoted investments to market value and the adoption of "very conservative" loan contingency provisions.

Another Has Upturn

In another report, Standard & Chartered Banking Group Ltd. said profit attributable to shareholders was \$24.5 million for the year ended March 31, up from \$21.4 million the previous year. Trading profit was \$28.8 million, up from \$27.0 million.

Chase Manhattan Bank is a major shareholder of Standard & Chartered, which has extensive operations in Africa and Asia.



Patrick Leahy

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Security Pacific Bank has transferred Patrick Leahy, vice president, from its Los Angeles corporate banking department to its London European headquarters, to become vice president at its international banking department.

France Seeks Outlay Cut

PARIS, June 17 (Reuters)—French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said today that the anti-inflation measures announced last week are deliberately aimed at slowing business investments, which contribute both to higher prices and the country's trade deficit.

In an interview with Le Point weekly newsmagazine, Mr. Fourcade noted that investments are responsible for capital goods imports, while the country finds it difficult to export such products.

He said that if this plan works, there will probably be some employment problems in certain sectors toward the end of the year, in which case "we will undertake a selective easing of credit."

However, he did not expect these problems to be excessive since export demand remains particularly strong.

Bracket Moves Up With Pay Raises

Canada Devises Indexed System for Taxes

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, June 17 (AP)—The Canadian government has devised a novel indexing system for taxation that circumvents the "Catch 22" of pay raises—higher taxes.

Pay raises, which might be expected to alleviate the problem of

Japan Recycles Oil Dollars, Sells Bonds to Saudis

TOKYO, June 17 (UPI)—Japan has recycled its first oil dollars, selling 10 billion yen (\$86 million) worth of long-term bonds to Saudi Arabian interests.

Nikko Securities said the bonds were government Telegraph & Telephone Public Corp. debentures carrying 11 to 12 percent annual interest and were redeemable in 10 years. They were sold through two securities firms, Nikko and Yamaichi.

It is the first time such a huge amount of petrodollars have been reinvested in Japan, which is suffering from a deteriorating balance-of-payments situation as a result of oil price rises.

Japanese banks and securities firms have been working "frantically" in the Middle East to recycle oil dollars after the oil crisis, informed sources said.

Saudi interests are still negotiating with Japanese securities firms to buy additional bonds which may reportedly reach a total of some 100 billion yen at the end of this year.

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Senate Panel Said to Study Franklin N.Y.

Stolen Stocks Case Raises New Fears

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—Senate investigators are studying the possibility that the financially troubled Franklin National Bank has been a conduit, perhaps unwittingly, for stolen government securities, according to preliminary sources.

The sources said the investigation already had received evidence that the bank had been a conduit for stolen securities, but that the Department also was investigating the transactions.

The matter is being studied by the Senate subcommittee on the Judiciary, which is headed by Sen. J. Lee Rankin, D-Miss., and is expected to report to the Senate in the near future.

A spokesman for Franklin said the bank had no knowledge of the stolen securities. "We cannot be sure that the transactions described by the spokesman added."

Franklin reportedly has borrowed about \$1.2 billion from the New York Fed in recent weeks to shore up its finances.

The source did not identify the Senate subcommittee, but said the source had been told by a source in the past the Senate subcommittee on the Judiciary had conducted an investigation.

The source said the subcommittee declined to comment on any possible study of Franklin.

Source said Franklin purchased the stolen securities from a seller whose identity was unknown to investigators.

The securities were subsequently sold by Franklin to a security house in New Jersey, which disclosed that the securities were stolen and informed federal authorities, according to the source. The entire series of transactions was said to have taken place last year, months before Franklin's problems were known.

The source said there was no indication whether Franklin had or had not been aware that the securities, consisting of government and municipal bonds, were stolen.

On May 10, the bank announced that it was omitting payment of its dividend and two days later disclosed that losses in foreign exchange trading could run as high as \$30 million.

Investors Quit Market, Await Loan Rate Move

NEW YORK, June 17 (Reuters)—Prices fell mostly of their own weight on the New York Stock Exchange today as investors appeared to be marking time pending a clearer picture of the interest rate situation.

Volume slumped to 3.68 million shares from 10.03 million Friday. The Dow Jones industrial average fell 8.86 to 333.23 while the NYSE common stock index, set about 0.63 to 47.35. More than 1,000 issues declined, while less than 350 advanced.

It has been more than a week since First National City Bank trimmed the prime interest rate 14 points to 11 1/4 percent.

A handful of small banks have since followed suit.

But while a number of major banks have openly admitted they expect the prime rate to decline, none has moved in that direction as yet.

This delay, coupled with a statement by a leading Midwestern bank today, seemed to dampen the optimism that an industry-wide prime rate cut was imminent.

Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust said there is a possibility that the prime rate could be raised as early as this week by banks that tie it directly to the commercial paper rate.

Low-price diversified stocks and the statement by the Midwest bank seems to suggest that the big New York bank may soon push its prime back up to 11 1/2 percent.

Mobil Oil fell 1 3/8 to 49 5/8 after it was announced that the oil firm planned to make a tender offer for 51 percent of Marcor Inc.'s stock. Price and timing of the offer were not revealed.

Marcors stock fell 1 1/2 to 37. Low-price diversified stocks and Mortgage Investors dropped 1 7/8 to 5 7/8. It said it will restrict the payment of dividends in order to conserve cash.

However, LVO rose 7/8 to 7 1/4. Utah International, off 7/8 to 44 1/8, said it agreed to acquire LVO.

Tri-South Mortgage Investors sagged 3 5/8 to 14 5/8 following a lower second-quarter earnings projection by the company.

Mountain Fuel Supply lost 3/4 to 34. The firm said Friday that a test at two of its Brady wells in southwest Wyoming resulted in water production.

Also lower were Texas Instruments, down 2 to 93 3/8. Philips Dodge 1 5/8 to 35. Polard 2 1/4 to 38 3/4. Borden 1 to 21. Procter & Gamble 2 7/8 to 101. Burroughs 3 to 110 (ex-dividend), and IBM 4 to 218 3/4.

Honeywell, the subject of bearish comment in a published report, lost 2 1/2 to 61 5/8. Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Ex-

change. The Amex index fell 0.35 to 83.65.

However, Sierra Pacific Industries spurted 5 3/4 to 16. It said it plans a tender offer for its stock at prices of \$17.50 and \$18.

The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter fell by 0.97 to 79.70.

World Grain Outlook Dims

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—Prospects for rebuilding the world's grain stockpile by the summer of 1975 are not as bright as indicated three months ago, the Agriculture Department said today.

It said that consumption of grain, including wheat and corn, will be larger than believed earlier, while 1974 crop production in some areas will be less than indicated in a similar analysis last March 13.

However, wheat production this year will be larger than previously expected in some regions, including the Midwest, North Africa and parts of Europe.

World wheat consumption in the year beginning July 1 is expected to total 570.7 million metric tons, up from 565.5 million projected last March 13. According to the new figures, the wheat stockpile held by the United States and its major export competitors—Canada, Australia and Argentina—will be 32.5 million tons on June 30, 1975, the end of the coming marketing year.

That would be down from a mid-1975 wheat stockpile of 33.8 million tons expected last March. However, it would be the most in three years and substantially above a level of 25.3 million tons estimated to be in reserve this June 30, and 38.8 million a year ago.

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Revenue (millions) 622.3 619.4
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Per Share 1.58 0.02

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Stress of U.S. Open Golf Suited Irwin

AMARONECK, N.Y., June 17 (UPI)—About an hour before he is to tee off in the final round of the U.S. Open Golf Championship yesterday, Hale Irwin was saying that he has no middle name.

"I just felt good all week. I didn't let my mind wander," he reflected later. "I finished in a tie for fourth at the Masters and that's when I thought I was on the verge of winning a major championship. I was hitting a lot more shots under stress than were good shots," he said.

On the Professional Golfers Association tour, Irwin has won \$336,543, including his \$35,000 prize yesterday at the Winged Foot Golf Club but he has remained somewhat obscure because of his quiet manner.

Goal Re-Evaluation

"I can't say I want to be anonymous," he said. "I just think there's a time and place for everything. Up to now, I didn't think I deserved to be anybody except who I was. This will do a lot for my ego, but that doesn't mean I'm going to become something I'm not. There's just going to have to be a re-evaluation of my goals. Now that I've won one major title, I want

to go on to something bigger—two major championships."

He was sure about entering the British Open next month.

"My wife, Sally, is expecting our second child in late July," he said.

Until now, Hale Irwin, born June 3, 1945, in Joplin, Mo., has been as well known for his college football honors at the University of Colorado as for his golf achievements.

"Football has been some help to me in golf," he said, "but I can't say it had any direct bearing on it. Just the idea of competi-

tion, a challenge to overcome. To me, a golf course is a series of those situations. Each situation is me and the shot."

A smoothly muscled 6 feet tall and 165 pounds, Irwin won the National Collegiate Golf Championship in 1967 at Shawnee-on-Deleware, the first course designed by A.W. Tillinghast, who later designed Winged Foot.

Golf Career

"I never thought about pro football," Irwin said. "I had a golf career ahead of me. I was drafted by any of the teams, but the St. Louis Cardinals sent me a questionnaire. How much I weighed, how tall I was, how fast I was. When I came to the one how fast I was, I threw it away."

In recent years, Irwin has occasionally played golf in pro-am events. Irwin's golf game is constructed on accuracy and consistency, as his earnings testify.

When he woke up yesterday and realized it was raining, he was unhappy with the weather.

"My first reaction was explosive," he said, "but I kept myself under control. The bespectacled touring pro said in the locker room before his round, 'I don't like to play in the rain. All the rain gear. Umbrellas. Changing to dry gloves. It's a pain.'"

But by the time he teed off, the rain had stopped. And it never resumed.

"I felt pressure all day long," he said after his three-over-par 73, "and when the situation really got tight after I bogged 15 and 16, that's when I really played my best golf."

That was to be expected from a golfer with a middle initial of S. as in stress.

SCORING LEADER

Hale Irwin 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 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Art Buchwald

Write Your Column

WASHINGTON—The mailman keeps coming in every day delivering letters which indicate the country is polarizing on the impeachment issue. The Nixon supporters blame the whole thing on the press. The Nixon detractors say the press hasn't been tough enough. What to do?

As someone who is always trying to please everyone, I believe I have a solution. I give it to you in the form of a column in this newspaper which will take care of both the Nixon and anti-Nixon forces. You fill in the blanks any way you want to, which should satisfy everyone's desire for fairness.



Buchwald

Richard M. Nixon is probably the greatest American politician since the Civil War. He began his political life as a... When he was senator, Dwight Eisenhower chose him to be his Vice President. After working with Mr. Nixon for several years, Eisenhower thought he was a... Mr. Nixon ran for governor of California in 1962. When he was defeated he vowed he would... In 1967 he ran for President of the United States on the Republican ticket. At that time he promised the American people to... After being elected President he was able to... In 1971 President Nixon decided to run again. To assure his reelection he told his staff to...

Italian Bishops Order Church Art Inventory

ROME, June 17 (AP)—In a bid to halt the theft of religious treasures, Italy's bishops during the weekend ordered a nationwide, parish-by-parish inventory of all church valuables. They said that the completed inventory would contain photographs and detailed descriptions of every item and would be circulated among national and international police forces to aid their search for thieves who are stripping Italy of its art heritage.

The staff, determined to show their loyalty to the President, took off after the Democratic hopefuls by... They went so far as to... Mr. Nixon was of what they were doing. The organization set up to make sure Mr. Nixon would win was the Committee for the Re-election of the President. It raised \$1 million. Some of this money was given by... some of it came from... and a lot of it was raised in cash by...

At this point in time, five men were arrested breaking into Democratic headquarters at the Watergate. When President Nixon heard about it on... he was... The Watergate break-in led to a series of investigations by the FBI, the Senate and a federal grand jury. When the results of these investigations were brought to the President's attention he immediately... Then he... with members of his staff.

Conflicting testimony by members of the White House staff led eventually to an impeachment inquiry by the House. The key evidence, as it turned out, did not come from John Dean, who is a... but from tapes of conversations between the President and his staff. The President said these... but the special prosecutor and the House Judiciary Committee said they were... Under great pressure, the White House finally released transcripts of the tapes which showed the President to be... in the Watergate affair. They also indicated that President Nixon was a man of... The President's lawyers announced that they would not provide any further evidence for the impeachment proceedings. This had led some people to think the President is... and other people to think he is... There is no doubt in anybody's mind that the President will be found guilty of the charges made against him. In any case we can expect the... media to... President Nixon until the issue is resolved. Now if this column doesn't satisfy everyone, then I'm going to Paris.

An American Generation Hooked on Paperbacks

By Tom Izzo

WASHINGTON (WP)—Once upon a time, in the year 1950, there were 2,976 books published in the United States. That was before there were bookstores' conventions, before there was a Book-of-the-Month Club, before there were 300 paperbacks on the rack at the local supermarket.

In the century since records started being kept, the publishing game of printing and bookbinding has become a major industry. Last year 39,951 books were published and book companies took in a total of \$3.3 billion, up 6.3 percent over 1972. This is a year when Americans spent \$4.75 billion on television and radio, \$2 billion on phonograph records and tapes and \$1.43 billion on movie tickets.

The gross figures seem to imply that the publishing business is healthier than ever. What they don't reveal are some strong changes unfolding within the industry. Hardcover fiction is certainly on a sales decline. New publishers are on the prowl; 100 in the past five years. Paperbacks are eating up more than a third of the industry. Retail sales are up and library sales down.

Publishing houses set up to serve the "counterculture" in the past few years to overcome established publishers' reluctance to deal with subjects such as alternative life styles and radical politics helped force the topics on the public consciousness and, ironically, often wound up creating books that became best sellers distributed by major houses.

Prestige Corner

While fiction has always been a relatively minor portion of America's annual book output—hovering at around 10 percent—fiction has traditionally been con-

"The life we lead today is fiction. It's so surreal. If 'Catch 22' came out today it would be a documentary, not satire."

Washington Post. Studs Terkel, oral historian.

that's 35 percent. There's a materials problem now. Allister Cooke's 'America' was unavailable for almost four months because the publisher couldn't get the stock he needed to print the book on."

A Disagreement

Mr. Smith also says some authors and media reviewers are resisting publication of books originally in paperback. Novelist Larry McMurtry disagrees. "I don't think most authors are really concerned with whether their books come out in hardcover or paperback," Mr. McMurtry says. "One's only concerned with being able to keep working. So what if it comes out in paperback. But on the practical side, I just don't see a shift away from hardbacks yet, and not for the next few years."

Mr. McMurtry quickly points out the financial advantages of paperbacks. "It's been the case for some time now that an author realizes much more money from the paperback version of his work than from the hardback," he says. "Advances are much higher on paperback sales."

The concept of the original paperback is reemerging growing attention within the industry and some publishers have begun releasing new titles simultaneously in hardcover and paperback. "Paperbacks seemed to breathe new life into the appeal of books to young people," says Mr. Smith. "People say this isn't a reading generation, but it is—a generation completely hooked on paperbacks. They're cheap, portable, easily replaceable. And they've affected the hardcover textbook trade."

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